blunt waves of growth. The shell was sent me as from Dr. Forbes's Vancouver collections, and is so quoted in the Br. Assoc. Rep. 1863, p. 607; but Mr. Cuming subsequently stated his belief that it came from Japan. It may be allowable to state that many of the species included in *Saxidomus* by authors are more correctly rough forms of *Tapes*, of the *decussata*-type; the true *Saxidomi* differing from that genus (as *Callista* does from *Venus*) in having an additional pseudo-lateral anterior tooth. This is very evident in the young shell, which has a much rounder outline than the adult, and can scarcely be distinguished from *Callista*, except by the absence of lunule.

4. Notice of the Skull of a New Species of Bush-Goat (Cephalophus longiceps), sent from the Gaboon by M. Du Chaillu. By Dr. J. E. Gray.

M. Du Chaillu has lately sent to the British Museum several skins and skeletons of the Gorilla (showing how abundant it must be at the Gaboon), the skin and skeleton of a Chimpanzee, three skeletons of the African Manatee, and the head of a Bush-Goat or *Cephalophus*.

The skull of the *Cephalophus* on examination proves quite distinct from any that has previously occurred to me; and as it indicates the existence of a large species of the genus, I have sent a notice of it to the Society in hope that we may before very long have a complete specimen of the animal to describe.

Cephalophus.

Section I. *Horns decumbent.*

Cephalophus longiceps.

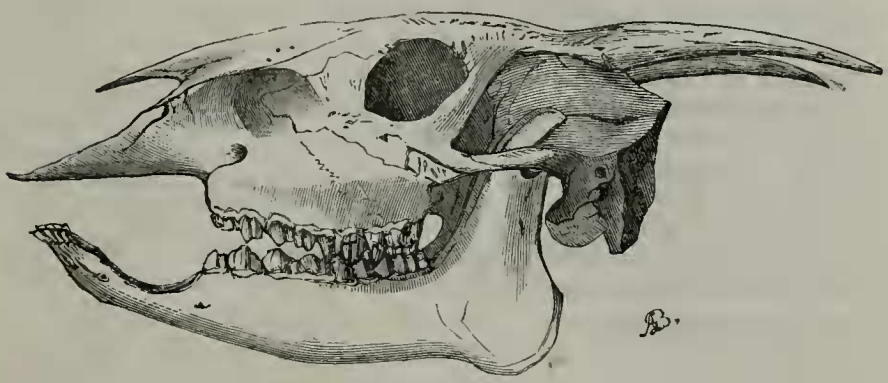
The skull elongate; face elongate, compressed in front of the eyes; the nose in front of the eyes narrow, sides only very slightly tapering; nasal bone very long, produced between the frontal behind, much longer than the medial suture of the frontal. The horns elongate, conical, diverging at the tips, decumbent, in a line with the forehead; forehead convex between the orbits.

Length of skull 10 inches 9 lines; width at zygoma 4 inches 7 lines; length of horn-cores 5 inches; length of lower jaw 9 inches.

The only species with which the animal can be compared, on account of its size, is *C. sylvicultrix*; but the skull of the latter is short and ventricose, and that of *C. longiceps* is elongate and slender. The face of *C. sylvicultrix* is short, and the nose between the impression for the suborbital glands broad and tapering; the forehead is much more convex and rounded. The following are the measurements of the skull of an adult male:—Length of skull 10 inches 1 line; width at zygoma 4 inches 7 lines; length of lower jaw 8 inches 9 lines.

The skull of *C. longiceps* resembles in general form and some

other particulars the figure of the skull of the male *C. altifrons*, figured by Dr. Peters (Reise n. Mossamb. t. 38. f. 1). But that skull is not above half the size of the one here described; and the form of the core of the horns is different, the one being conical and elongate, and the other angular and converging at the tip.



Skull of *Cephalophus longiceps*.

The skull of the larger species of *Cephalophi* may be divided into two groups, according to the position of the horns, as compared with the frontal line.

In some the horns are decumbent and bent back, being nearly in a line with the forehead, as in *Cephalophus coronatus*, *C. sylvicultrix*, *C. ogilbyi*, *C. natalensis* (figured in Cat. Ungulata, B.M. t. x. f. 1), *C. longiceps*, and *C. altifrons*, Peters. In others the horns are ascending, placed at an obtuse angle with regard to the line of the forehead, as in *Cephalophus grimmius* and *C. ocularis* of Peters (Reise nach Mossambique, Säugeth. t. 39, 40).

The forehead of all the *Cephalophi* with decumbent horns is convex and rounded; but in *C. ogilbyi* it is very much rounded—more than in any other species I know; it is much higher than the base of the horn. In the species which Dr. Peters has called *C. altifrons* it does not appear to be so high as usual in the genus. In *C. grimmius*, with ascending horns, it is flat between the eyes. The following observation is founded on the comparison of a series of skulls of males:—The skulls differ in the length of the face, thus:—In *C. natalensis* the face is short; the distance from the orbit to the upper end of the intermaxillary bone is shorter than the length of the intermaxillary bone. In *C. sylvicultrix*, *C. ogilbyi*, and *C. ocularis* the distance above defined and the length of the intermaxillary are nearly equal. In *C. grimmius* they are rather longer. In *C. longiceps* the distance from the front edge of the orbit to the tip of the intermaxillary is much longer than the length of the intermaxillary.

In some skulls the nasal bones are the same length as the upper suture of the frontal one, as in *C. natalensis*, *C. sylvicultrix*, and *C. ogilbyi*. In *C. altifrons*, according to Dr. Peters's figure, they are

shorter. In *C. coronatus* and *C. rufilatus* they are much shorter—only about two-thirds the length. In one skull of *C. grimmius* they are longer, and in another skull shorter, and in *C. longiceps* much longer.

The above observations are made only on a few, sometimes only on one specimen of the species; and when I have three or four specimens of the same species, as is the case with *C. grimmius*, the skulls present some variations in the form of the nasal bones and in the length of the intermaxillaries as above noted.

Dr. Peters figures as the skull of a young female of *C. altifrons* a skull of a very different form from that of the skull with the horns of the male above referred to. I have not observed such a difference in the skulls of the females of any of the species of *Cephalophus* that have occurred to me. I have some doubt if it does belong to the same species, as the figure of the young female animal is very like the skull of a female *C. grimmius*, which is an animal that has ascending horns in the male.

5. On the Anatomy of a Fin-Whale (Physalus antiquorum, Gray) captured near Gravesend. By James Murie, M.D., late Assistant in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Pathologist, Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

In May 1859, my friend Mr. Frank Buckland informed me that a large Whale had been captured in the Thames, near Gravesend; and as we both were desirous of examining such an animal, we at once proceeded to the place in question. It proved to be a fine adult male of the above species.

The history of its capture, as related to us, is briefly as follows:—The gigantic creature, on endeavouring to make its way up the river, had been observed near Thames Haven by some members of the Coast Guard, who attacked and finally succeeded in killing it by inflicting three severe sword-wounds. The body was towed up the river, and hauled ashore in the vicinity of Gravesend, where it was exhibited for some days.

The fleshy parts of the carcase were purchased by Mr. Blaker, an oil-merchant, in order to be boiled down. While the animal was being cut in pieces for this purpose, I had an opportunity of examining the body and viscera, and I obtained some portions which now form preparations in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The skeleton was purchased by Mr. George Jones, the proprietor of the Rosherville Gardens, where it is at present exhibited. My thanks are due to that gentleman for his courtesy in allowing me to make a full examination of it.

In the first place, with respect to the dimensions of the animal, the following table expresses certain of the external proportions of the body, measured from the same points as those selected by Mr.